

everything and everybody, including the situation which just now is so delicate. He said the Government was not merely putting off the evil day when it would be compelled to answer. He urged that the new developments in the Balkans save the Government an opportunity of getting out of the unfortunate venture at the Dardanelles with proper dignity.

One searched in vain through the carefully chosen words of Sir Edward Grey in his speech before the Commons for even a suggestion of assurance that the Balkan menace is to be dealt with vigorously. It was impossible to gather that a definite policy of action has been determined on.

"Serbia," said the Foreign Secretary, "is now meeting the new crisis with splendid courage." "Cooperation by the Russian troops has been promised as soon as they are available." "The Allies are acting in the closest consultation."

There were few sentences from which one might draw the inference that something, no matter what, is to be done soon. At one point, while speaking of Greece and Serbia, Sir Edward Grey said it is obvious that the interests of these two countries are one in the long run, and that they must stand or fall together. From this it would appear that the Government does not expect a hostile attitude to be shown by Greece.

Rumania is Friendly.

The present relations of Great Britain with Rumania at least are friendly. This the Foreign Secretary asserted positively. That country, he said, is favorable to a policy which will promote agreement between her neighbors and has revealed a readiness to promote the same policy which the Allies have pursued.

In opening his address Sir Edward Grey said he did not propose to touch upon recent criticism of his diplomatic policy, but would confine himself to the subject of that policy in the Balkans. He then proceeded to review in outline the history of events in the Balkan peninsula since the opening of the war. If Turkey had remained neutral, he said, the Allies would have seen that Turkey and Turkish territory should not suffer at the close of hostilities. The Allies had been ready to do all in their power to obtain concessions for Bulgaria. But the essential preliminary to any such course was, he said, a Bulgarian ally, which the Entente Powers. Now that Bulgaria has declared herself on the side of the Germans it is too much, he said, to ask the Allies to believe that Bulgaria was induced to enter the war without promises of aggrandizement.

The Foreign Secretary told his auditors that whatever action is decided upon will be based on the "soundest strategy." The struggle for all, he said, is the right to live without being under the shadow of Prussian militarism which will not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war or leave others free from the menace of oppression.

Division in Balkans.

In explanation of the Balkan psychology he said that at the beginning of the war the feeling there had been one of division. Encouraging dissension, he went on, is easier than securing a policy of union. It was on the principle of dissension that the governments and sovereigns of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria had worked and they had won.

There was one revelation, one, however, which has been hinted at before, in Sir Edward's address. It was that with the exception of territory in France the Central Powers had offered more to Bulgaria than the Allies had felt that they could in fairness to the other Balkan States offer on their side.

At the outset of the war, he said, the Governments of the Entente had desired to prevent the war from spreading in the Balkans, lest the assumption of arms by another Balkan State should bring the rest in its wake. For a time Turkey had resisted the German pressure, but when Turkish ships were used by German officers to fire on Russian vessels all obligation on the part of the Allies to support Turkey ended.

It was announced in the House of Commons that the total British casualties at the Dardanelles up to October 9 had been 98,899. Of these, 29,121 were Australians.

CALLS SPEECH JEJUNE.

"Times" Says Disappointment Expects in All Quarters.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 15 (Friday).—The Times, which is the foremost of the Government's critics, describes the speech of Sir Edward Grey as singularly jejune. The paper remarks that the speech of the Government and declares that dissatisfaction with the situation today and the events created by it exists in all quarters.

British diplomatic strategy and the general conduct of the war, the paper reiterates, want cohesion and direction. It is felt everywhere that the true story of the Dardanelles expedition is becoming a matter of common knowledge and it is not a story that redounds to the credit of those who are responsible.

The Daily Mail declares that Sir Edward Grey's speech will make a disheartening impression throughout the country.

"He still appears to be unconscious," says this paper, "of the fact that he has any mistakes to apologize for. Yet the slow witlessness of British Balkan diplomacy must be patent to everybody unless British diplomacy is so saturated with the tradition that so long as it is straightforward and dignified nothing else is to be expected."

"But in crucial times like these firmness and energy are needed. The Foreign Office has placed our military strategy at a serious disadvantage."

CARSON DENIES HE RESIGNED. London Believes He Tried To, but That Premier Wouldn't Accept.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 14.—Sir Edward Carson has denied the report, widely circulated, that he had resigned from the Cabinet. The rumor was started Tuesday when it was learned that he had been absent from a long session of the Cabinet. Later substance seemed to be given this rumor by the fact that during the session he had been sitting in an adjacent house chatting with two friends.

At the conclusion of the session Sir Edward Carson received a message from Premier Asquith. It is now believed that he tendered his resignation and that the Premier refused to accept it.

GERMANS TO AID BELGIANS. To Pay for Food Crops and Give Them to American Commission.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The German Army Staff in the east and west. Plans have been concluded an arrangement with the American Relief Commission by which 200,000 Belgian civilians in that district will be provided.

The German authorities have requisitioned at fixed prices the cereal and root crops and will hand them over to the commission for equal distribution.

"To Constantinople" by Land.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Journal de Debats in an editorial today suggests that the allied forces which are going to the aid of Serbia may strike for Constantinople if they should be unable to prevent the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians from penetrating through Serbia.

Four British Ships Week's Toll.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 14.—Four British merchantmen were sunk or captured during the week ended October 13. It was officially announced today. The number of arrivals and sailings was 1,501.

TEUTON DRIVE HELD UP BY SERBIAN RESISTANCE

Advance Makes Slow Progress at Heavy Cost in Men—Italy Likely to Send Troops to Balkans—Greece Reserves Final Decision.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Both the German and Austrian War Offices announced today that progress was made in their advance into Serbia, but the facts as detailed in the respective statements do not reveal a rapid advance. In fact, they indicate just the opposite, a very slow forward movement made in face of furious and effective resistance by the Serbs.

From Berlin it is learned that Pozarevac is practically enveloped. This town is ten miles south of the Austrian frontier and is a little east of the branch railway which runs south from Semendria to Plana, twenty-five miles distant, where it connects with the main line of the Orient railroad. The German official statement yesterday said the advance guard had arrived at Pozarevac.

The Vienna statement today says that progress has been made south of Belgrade and that on the lower Drina, on the northwestern frontier of Serbia, the Serbians have been driven from some of their trenches.

The Serbians have assumed the offensive against the Bulgarians and have entered Bulgarian territory at several points. An unofficial despatch from Sofia contains this news. It says that on October 12 the Serbians crossed the frontier and attempted to occupy the heights of Koritka, Glava and Rasovatis, but were repulsed and these heights were occupied by Bulgarians.

Serbs Unsuccessful.

On the night of October 12 the Serbians unsuccessfully attempted to take strategic points commanding the Sofia road by a surprise attack. They were driven back. Fighting continues.

The German official statement respecting the Serbian campaign says: Our troops continue to advance south of Belgrade. The works on the west, northeast and southeast fronts of Pozarevac, which are of a fortified character, have been taken.

The Austrian official statement was as follows:

Our attacks are proceeding everywhere in spite of most severe resistance on the part of the enemy. On the lower Drin our troops ejected the enemy from several trenches. South of Belgrade we captured stubbornly contested vantage points. Serbian counter attacks always failed, with very heavy losses to the enemy.

It seems probable now that Italy will take action in support of the French Premier, M. Viviani, announced in the Senate today that Italy in all likelihood would take part in the Balkan operations.

A despatch from Rome says that Premier Salandra returned from the front to-day and immediately conferred with the Minister of War. It is expected that a Cabinet council will be held without delay. Premier Salandra went to the front a few days ago to submit to King Victor Emmanuel his plan for Italian cooperation in the Dardanelles.

Sarrail at Salonica.

From Athens it is learned that Gen. Sarrail, commander in chief of the French forces in the Orient, arrived at Salonica yesterday. The civil and military authorities are said to have extended a cordial welcome to him.

A Berlin despatch says the Tageblatt published a report that Italy has occupied twelve islands in the eastern Mediterranean. It is understood that Greece has made formal protest against this action.

Martial law was declared at Salonica Tuesday, says a despatch from Athens, and the Greek forces have been commanded by Gen. Moschomowlos, in command there, to salute the French and British officers. A similar order has been issued to the allied troops in regard to saluting the Greek officers.

A Bucharest despatch says that the Russians have withdrawn the troops massed along the Rumanian frontier in Bessarabia and are now concentrating them at Odessa with a view to sending an expeditionary force against Bulgaria.

An Athens despatch says that the

Bulgarian legation received official news from Sofia to-day that a Serbian column had been attacked by the Bulgarians near Kustendil and Tra. Seventy Serbs were killed and 500 wounded. Bulgaria declared war on Serbia at 8 A. M. October 14, the despatch adds.

After the news that two Bulgarian divisions had crossed into Serbian territory reached Athens the Serbian Minister there called on Premier Zaimis and asked what Greece's attitude would be. The Premier reserved a definite reply, but said that Greece would maintain armed neutrality for the present, reserving final decision until further developments.

BULGARS SEE NEW ERA.

Occupation of Ceded Turkish Territory Announced in Sofia.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 14.—The following official statement was issued at Sofia to-day by the Bulgarian War Office:

The ceded Turkish territory has been entirely occupied by the Bulgarian authorities. Enver Pasha has telegraphed to Foreign Minister Radosloff assurance that Turkey ceded the territory with a profound belief in the continuance of Turkish-Bulgarian friendship.

The sacrifice of the Ottoman Government, which was conscious of maintaining good relations with Bulgaria, marks the inauguration of a new era in the Balkans.

GREECE RATTLES SWORD

King Says, However, Country Menaces No Nation.

ATHENS, Oct. 14.—Greece is merely loosening her sword in its scabbard," King Constantine said in an interview to-day. "She menaces no nation, but she cannot allow her integrity or the freedom of Greece to be menaced."

The King said he hoped to be able to fulfill his duty of keeping his country out of the war at all hazards.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

Italians Say Two Offensives Met With Heavy Losses.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, Oct. 14.—The War Office issued the following statement to-night: On the Monte Nero region) on the evening of October 13 enemy detachments attempted an irruption against our approaches. The attempt failed with heavy losses to the attackers.

On the Carso plateau in the afternoon of October 12 the enemy, after violent artillery and rifle fire, accompanied by the throwing of numerous hand grenades, attacked our positions east of Montefalcone. Owing to the firm stand and the efficacious fire of our troops the enemy's infantry retired in disorder, leaving many dead, and also some prisoners in our hands.

REPULSED AT TOLMINO.

Vienna Reports Failure of Italian Attack on Bridgehead.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—The Austrian War Office issued today the following report of operations on the Italian front:

Vigorous artillery fire from guns of heavy and medium calibre was begun yesterday afternoon against the plateau of Laifraun.

Against some sectors along the front in the coastal district enemy artillery also developed increased activity. Attempts of Italian infantry to approach Orsle and the bridgehead at Tolmino were repulsed.

In the northwestern portion of the Dobrodo plateau our fire forced the enemy to evacuate precipitately his advanced dugouts.

Berlin Suffers From Lack of Milk.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—Milk cards, similar to those used early in the war in the distribution of bread, may be introduced here as a result of the shortage of milk supply in Berlin.

RUSSIANS TENACIOUS IN GRIP ON DWINSK

Fighting Hard to Keep Firm Hold of the Essential Railway Centre.

GERMAN GAINS ARE FEW

LONDON, Oct. 14.—In the fighting that has been going on for many weeks now around Dwinsk, the point that is essential for Field Marshal von Hindenburg to reap the full fruits of the control of western Russia's railway system, the German War Office to-day claims local successes west and southwest of Illuxt, but said that Greece would maintain armed neutrality for the present, reserving final decision until further developments.

Both sides assert headway in the fighting in eastern Galicia. The official statement issued by the German War Office this afternoon follows:

An army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—West and southwest of Illuxt we threw the enemy out of another position and took 650 prisoners and three machine guns. Russian attacks west and southwest of Dwinsk were repelled.

Army groups of Prince Leopold and Gen. von Linsingen—There is nothing to report. The troops under Gen. Count von Bothmer captured Halvorenka, south of Burkanow (in eastern Galicia) and drove the Russians back over the Strypa.

RUSSIANS AGAIN BEATEN. Fourth Attack Near Burkanow Repulsed by Austro-Germans.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—The War Office issued the following statement to-day regarding operations against Russia:

Near Burkanow, on the Strypa (east Galicia), the fourth Russian attack was repulsed by Austro-German battalions. Otherwise there were no important events in the northeast.

FIGHTING FOR DWINSK.

Zeppelins Active, Also Artillery—Russians Say Battle Is Stagnant.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 14.—The General Staff issued the following official report to-night:

A German aeroplane has dropped several bombs on the Rensers Railway line north of Friedriehsdorf. In the region of Jacobstadt the artillery fire has increased in intensity in some places.

On the night of the 13th a Zeppelin dropped about fifty bombs near Dwinsk. No one was injured. On the Dwinsk front there has been an artillery duel on the road south of Schlossberg, which we captured yesterday. Obstinately fighting continues.

A stubborn engagement, in which both sides are attacking, is also in progress near the village of Sprugulne and in the vicinity of the village of Garbionovka.

On the line of the Demmen and Drowiaty lakes, desultory attacks by the enemy have met with no success. The artillery duels continue. We have occupied the village of Khropino, south of Novol, on the Pripiet river.

On the left bank of the Strypa, north of Rofalovka, our cavalry carried the Zalladine farm. In Galicia, on the Strypa front, the enemy at several points assumed the offensive without success. Violent fighting is taking place around the villages of Benduly and Laxovonka and west of Trembovka.

On the Caucasian front the efforts of Turkish scouts to get past our ad-

vanced posts continue without success in the coastal region. Our advance posts have repulsed the Turks with rifle fire and hand grenades. In the sector of the lower Olti River and the village of Slivratshay, southeast of Lake Tortum, there have been skirmishes between patrols. Near Yastan Pass, on the southern side of Lake Van, we annihilated a Turkish detachment, with its officers.

Day's British Losses 3,020.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Oct. 14.—The British casualty lists for all fronts published to-day contain the names of 161 officers, of whom sixty-three were killed, and 2,859 men, of whom 452 were killed.

BRITISH MAY SEIZE DR. DUMBA'S VALET

Passengers Say Envoy Predicts War With U. S. Over Munitions Sales.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Austria and Germany will probably declare war on the

United States unless the latter ceases making munitions for the Allies." Such is the latest verbal manifestation of frankness on the part of Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, according to passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam, the Holland-America liner which bore the recalled Austrian Ambassador homeward.

The liner is being detained at Falmouth because Dr. Dumba's valet is of military age and has no passport. His status is being investigated by the British authorities.

Passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam say Dr. Dumba in the course of the voyage frequently expressed his confidence in the victory of the central powers, and supplemented his production by the above statement. His fellow passengers assert the ex-Ambassador tried

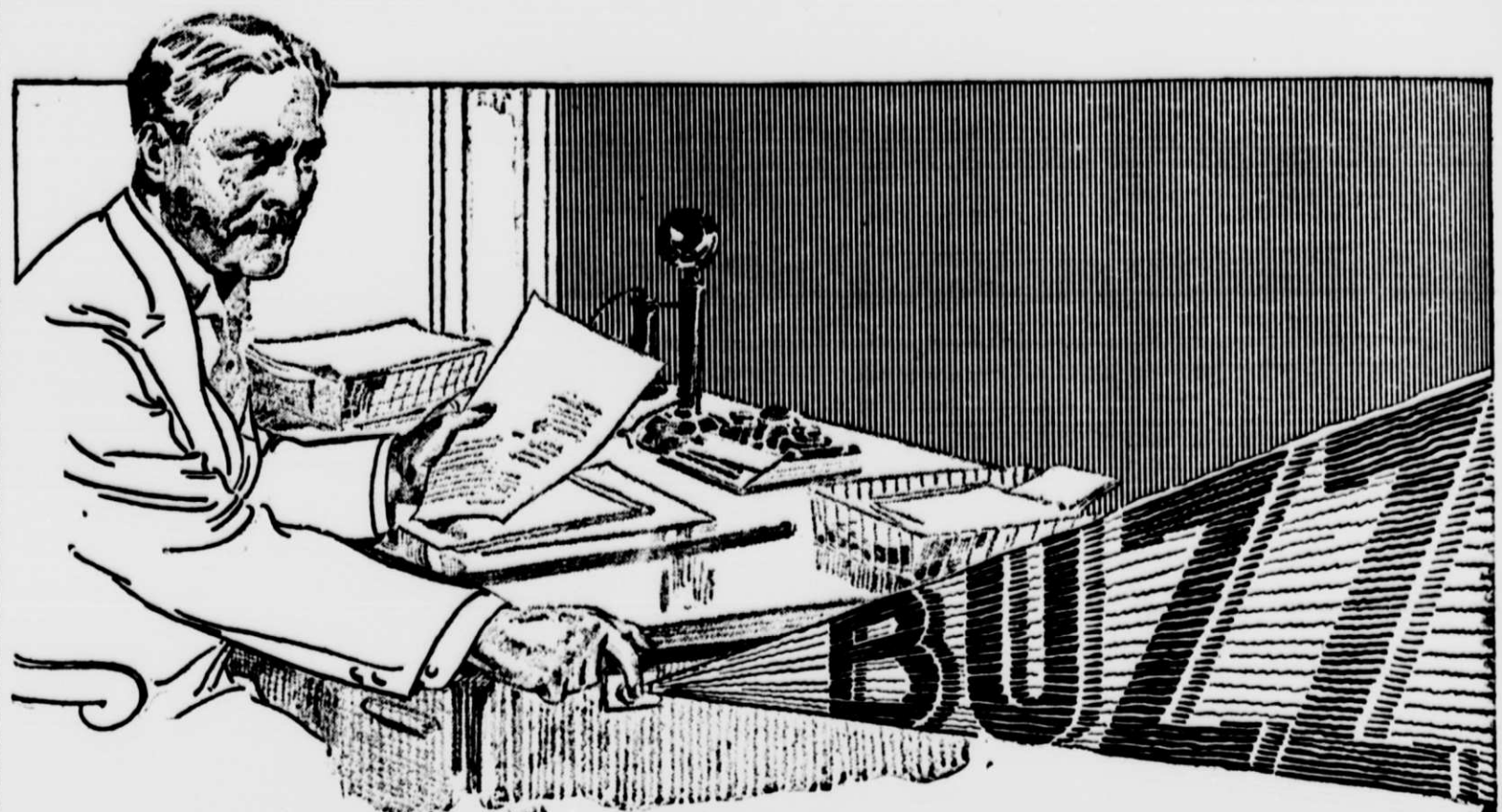
to be friendly, but that Americans, as a rule, kept aloof. Dr. Dumba and Mme. Dumba ate at a separate table in the saloon.

17 GERMAN ORE SHIPS GONE

British Submarines in Baltic May Have Sunk Missing Vessels.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Stockholm despatch says that seventeen German ore steamships which ply in the Baltic Sea are missing.

They are believed to have been sunk by British submarines.



Get out of the buzz class in writing your letters!

THAT'S the class you are in if you still have your letters written twice—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

You buzz the buzzer and wait. You feel great—you are going to turn out a day's mail full of "punch." So you press the button—and wait. Then your stenographer comes in. Maybe. Provided she is at her desk, or where she can be reached, and providing she is not already taking dictation from someone else. But admit she does come in promptly. All right—

Off to a good start. Just a minute, you're going too fast. Well, you want to go fast, that's the way you think. Or, the stenographer didn't catch "that last sentence." You repeat—and before long you are repeating again, or slowing up. You begin to lose your snap. Your ideas begin to jumble, because you are interrupted so much and so often. And your dictation isn't like what you thought it was going to be at all.

Thousands of other alert, keen business men have gotten by that sort of thing. Now they dictate as fast as they want, as much as they feel like, and just when they want to. They dictate to the Dictaphone.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Call Worth 3043—the Dictaphone. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it on your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin on your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St. Please send me particulars.

Name

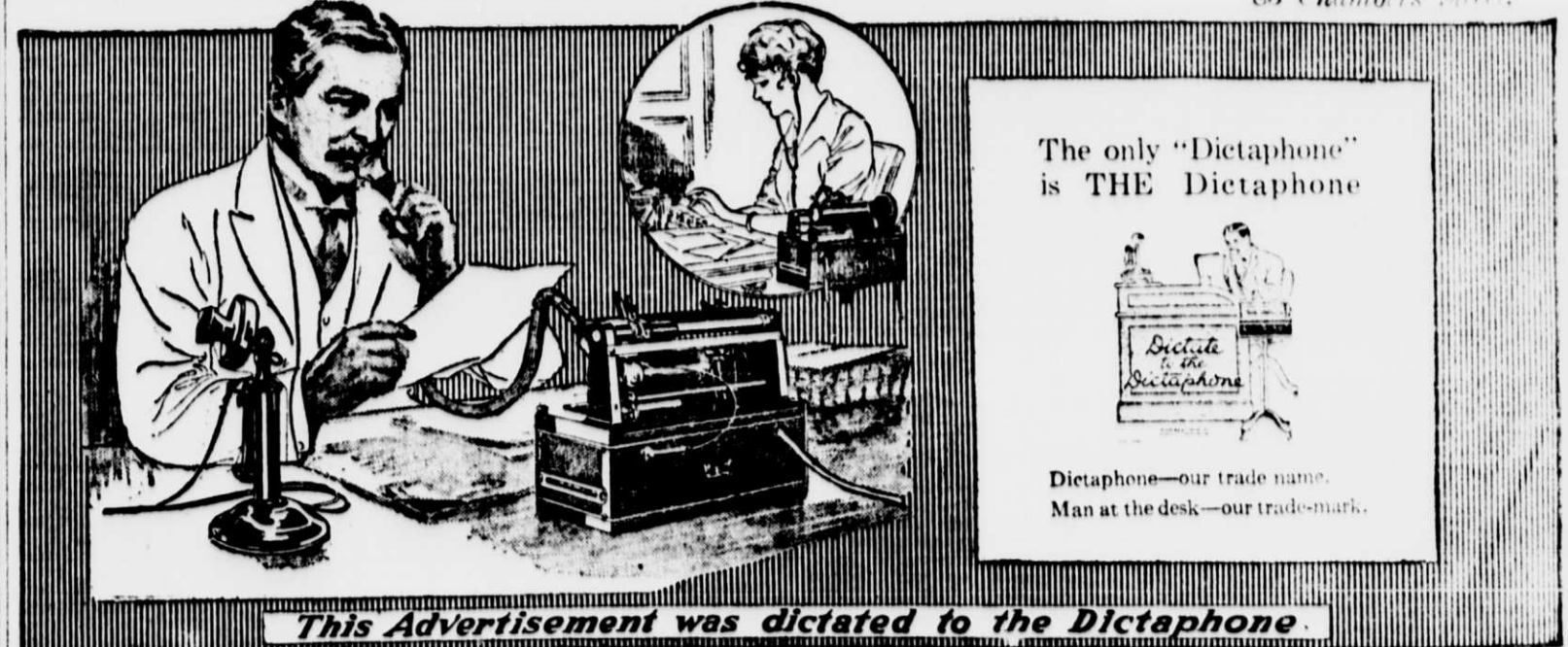
Address

Address Mr. personally

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street



The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone



Dictaphone—our trade name. Man at the desk—our trademark.

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

MICHELIN

ANNOUNCES

The New Universal Tread Casing

A real advance in Tire Making

In this New casing all the long-wearing qualities that have made Michelin (Racing Type) Flat Treads world famous, are combined with the superior life and resiliency that have always characterized Michelin Plain Treads—

And in Addition—

the tread of this New casing combines in one tire all the non-skid qualities of both the raised or studded tread non-skids and the so-called suction-tread types.

Like all Michelin Tires, the New Universal Tread is made in One Quality Only—The Best

See the New Universal Tread Casing at Nearest Michelin Stockist

Michelin Tire Company—Broadway at 27th Street—Phone Circle 444

